For the National Era.

SISTER.

BY MARY IRVING.

ell-behaved little girl be expected to find."

pensities that had descended to her.

rity. She had, therefore, forbidden

he children to touch the fruit of that tree

But an "apple" interdicted is, as every orchard-

screamed the voice of Aunt Tryphena, in a tone above its ordinary shrillness.

newspaper that found its way to those parts;

and, through two open doorways, commanded

a view of the whole scene that followed.

peak!" was the stern command.

the last, under my roof!"

you jack my pearmains, and tell me a false

"I never touched your pearmains, aunt!"

I was sitting in my room, reading the only

the face of the speaker.

ceive their papers at the same post office. The following gentlemen will act as agents in the ities named: H. B. Knight, 48 Beekman street, New York.

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Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new year!

NO. 370.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C. A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTION OF AN ONLY

white apron, and gray spencer, our filds a white muslin triangle was pinned with but she stood proudly aloot, with ner arm excess of nicety. There was no want of well-excess of nicety. shrill tone that accested me as though I you do tell a lie, don't believe your black skin "Why, Ralph, is it you, ra'ally! Come in, will save you!"

"I—I seen Miss Yuly go in the gardin, and hook them apples," he began; but his effrontery failed him under my gaze, and he became confused. had still been the boy she used to order about, | will save you!"

ews as "Aunty Tripe,") was a consin of my late father, though much older than himself. She and her mother (whom she always govshoulder. Empty your pockets!"

He stood mute for an instant, and then pull ed from the recesses of his right side a jackemed having the more positive talent for the busines) had brought him up, after the carly death of his parents left him an orphan. For this reason, partly, and partly for want of a better haven for my gentle dove, I had left her in the charge of Aunt Tryphena, well knowing that her physical well-heing at least prockets!"

"The other pocket!"

"The other pocket!"

"The other pocket!"

"That's one lie—you know you have two pockets!"

"That's one lie—you know you have two pockets!"

"You little wretch!" and, snatching the donly propriety were somewhat outraged. stick from his hand, she began to belabor his To seamper at such a rate over the floor, back and shoulders.

I then—why, for shame, Miss Eulalie! your Lulie clung to me Lulie clung to me with a low scream-

ther will think you a sad romp, instead of the "Oh, don't, aunt!" "Be merciful!" I attempted to add, "sine There! that will do, Aunty!" said I, press-the little hand I held tenderly in mine; it is his first offence ;" but a voice of thunder could not have made itself audible above the or the joy-hearning face had suddenly length- old lady's shrill tones, and the black boy's carel into soberness, and two large tears stood piercing screams.

Let alone, Ralph Lincoln—I know what

I'm about! To think that I should have to Well! Go and shut that door which you come to this! to lay hands on a nigger in my In mercy to the child, whose trembling face we which had so amazed me at first sight as it quite changed the appearance of the child. Her long natural ringlets had been combed out,

nearing of the harsh infliction of justice. the hair brushed back in the style of the por-traits of Martha Washington, and tied in a shift bunch at the crown of her head, with a "Poor Zeb!" she sobbed.
"Zeb deserves his punishment, I fear; this cannot be the first wrong action. huge bow of yellow ribbon! Her dress, of "Oh, no! he has been very often naughty!" blue check, dangled against her shoes, though she said, with a glance of fear over my shoulder; "but I never dared tell Aunt Tryphena the greater part of it was unseen, being shrouded in a great white dimity apron, with long for he scares me so!"
"How is that?"

"Oh, by making such horrible faces!" she pparition was ridiculous, and I could not supanswered, trembling; "I think of them all As she attempted to close the door, it was night!" pushed open with a force that nearly overset

ashed open with a force that nearly overset or, by a black boy of about ten years, whose celly head and white eyes surmounted a great Lulie; what were you doing in the garden?" bundle of tansy and yarrow, culled from vari-"I was reading," said she, with downcas

ous fence corners for the use of his mistress.

Come here, Zeb!" called the latter. "Lay What were you reading, and why did you down your yarbs, and make your best bow to blush so when you were questioned? She pulled a little well-thumbed book from her bosom. It was a collection of child stories

of children and story-tellers, between an "old such as "Little Red Riding-Hood," "The Babes maid" and a black cat. Aunt Tryphena, who in the Wood," &c. had a cordial hatred of all the felice species, had taken to herself, instead of the ordinary "Aunt Tryphena doesn't like to have me read that book," she said, as though confessing purring and scratching familiar, a jet black a guilty deed. "She gave me a sheet to hem erphan boy from the workhouse, upon whom to expend the small inheritance of petting proand I got tired, and came out here under the butternut tree to read; and pretty soon I looked up, and there was Zeb grinning at me, and

the only creature within her jurisdiction growling; so I ran up into the barn chamber! whose faults she had not the eves of an What does aunt teach you?" I inquired. Her implicit faith in his trust-worthi-"In the morning I wash dishes; then I rew equalled her distrust of all others of hua while; then I knit ten rounds on my stocking; then I weed in the beet bed; then I set the table A little incident occurred, the day after my arrival, which had its effect upon the views and decisions both of Aunt Tryphena and mynelf.

for dinner: and afterwards I sweep the hearth up. Then I sew my stint, and knit; and Aunt lets me play; and after supper she hears me

A small apple-tree stood near the garden road my chapter." "Should you like to go to school? Let me see—you are nearly eight years old."
"Not with Zeb!" she answered, quickly. gate, shaded by a spreading butternut. This tree had that year borne its first fruit, and Aunt Trypliena, who was an amateur in grafts," particularly desired to see it come to "Well, away from Zeb; how would that do?"

"Oa! I should love it dearly!" Her whole countenance lighted up.
"I am going to Embury next week," said I "where there is an academy; and if you will promise to be a good scholar, you shall go with ist knows, a sure temptation to the progeny of

" E dalie! Eulalie Lincoln! where are you?" me, and enter the school." For the National Era. RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME

CHAP. I.

The Farm House. Aunt was stepping empha ically toward the house, having slammed the garden gate behind "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childher. Zeb, as usual, stumbled along close upon When fond recollection presents them to view." My Grandfather's Home! What a thrill of

A voice that, at first, seemed to come from the clouds, answered her; and, in a minute, Eulalie slid from the high hay-loft, and came forward with an air of hesitation in her step, and an unwonted color in her cheeks.

Child come how larger that magic name always senus torough me. How plainly are all its varied features daguerrectyped upon my loving heart. Even now, as I look back through the long vista of buried years, how vividly do all its cherished delight that magic name always sends through Child, come here! I don't want you to fell me hies. What were you doing in the garden yender? She looked down, and colored yet more little brothers lie buried; the mill pond; the walnut tree; the great rock, and the cool spring babbling from beneath it; the green, I-I was reading"-stammered the child. winding lawn,

"The orehard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild And every loved spet which my infancy know." What would life be to us without the exclaimed she, looking up in unfeigned sur-

glimpses of the past? We owe most of poetry and remance in our nature to the credulity of childhood; and oh! it is refreshing in real life, the old lady. "Zeb! go and cut me a good when the mists of youthful fancy have left us, the left the blood tingle in my veins; but calmaled to go with memory behind the veil, and be a child once more amidst those scenes whose associations call up nought of worldly selfished.

ed the first strong impulse, and walked leisurely to the front deor.
"You shall not whip me!" cried the child My grandfather was a strange man, politely called eccentric—in more vulgar parlanea "You shall not whip me!" cried the child called eccentric—in more vulgar parlane odd; not odd by nature, but made so by force ing into her eyes. You have no right to call me a liar! I shall tell my brother Ralph!"

Ealslie!" I spoke, gravely, but gently. She made one bound toward me, but stoped clinching her hands firmly together. The owner on right to common or courses, strong, one regetic, and determined, middle life found him possessed of an ample of crume, and a practical economist of time and labor. Economy was my grandfather's idlosed and elbor heard, and will be heard, as usual, till late in the night's hours.

"Now, Ralph Lincoln," cried aunt Tryphena, "none of your meddling with what desert's meet of user of the latter more easily accessible. From motives of economy, he placed his house of the building) a little sheemaker is eogaged. "Pardom me, aunt; but the reputation of this little girl does concern me seriously"—
"Pardom me, aunt; but the reputation of this little girl does concern me seriously"—
"She has told a downright lie! her looks borry her? It isn't the apples I vally—though I had a et my heart on those graits—but the thieving, and the lying, and the saudiness!"

It is a wake. It blows at sero; and every living of which he own a snop-benen, and serve, which we will have the own and her of the trade, and will be heaven and practical economists of the saudiness. It is a was to to the trade, and will be heard, as usual, till late in the night's hours.

It is a wake. It blows at sero; and her feath her feath had general her feath had general logether unfound the monding coarse men's boat and hammering letter and bad air of such a place and her feath had general logether unfound the manding coarse men's boat and hammering letter, as would any journeyman of the trade, and supplied to the trade, and supplied to the trade, and will be heard, as usual, till late in the night's hours.

From motives of economy, he placed his house. The form hour has he been alone, and busy on a No. XIII "stogs," which seems larger than her was to the trade of the place of shore with was a sub-trade "Has she ever been suspected of this fault in the sale in the sale

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FERBUARY 2, 1854.

tie! I promise you, aunt—for the child's real welfare is as dear to me as to you—that if the is proved guilty, she shall suffer whatever punishment you choose to inflict."

"I'd like to know what further proof you need! Zeb saw her do it!"

"Zeb never saw"—began the child, webe—mently.

ments! they are gone with the irrevocable past—but to me they are milestones in the table once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of promise, graven over with home pictures, monuments in the once land of the table.

Whillom, the little "shop-mate" was a lively, ehattering "lad," as we used to call him. Since his condition has become so that the beats faster, the voice grows soft, and the eyes life out of him the number of the olive branches which are numerous round the table.

Whillom, the little "shop-mate" was a lively, ehattering "lad," as we used to call him. Since his condition has become so that the beats faster, the voice grows soft, and the eyes like olive branches which are numerous round the table.

Whillom, the little "shop-mate" was a lively, ehattering "lad," as we used to call him. Since his condition has become so that the table.

For the National Bra.

"Zeb never saw"—began the child, vehemently.

Two years had passed since I had looked upon the only being left me to cherish. I had been tylling, as before, in my Western home, for the maintenance of my helpless charges—the invalid and the infant.

It was a day of Indian stamer. Sunset was screening down a long, misty reach between rainby w-decked hills, when I reined up my horse at the carefully fastened gate of a prim, are drarm house. It had seen more than a hundred years pass over its slanting ridge-pole; but, thanks to the incossant care of ite watchful immate, preserved a decent, though somewhat grim, appearance in its old age.

"Not unlike the hoose, herself, surely," said I to myself, as the latter-named personage appeared under the arch of the door-way, with high-trowned, stifly starched cap, blue skirt, while appron, and gray spencer, over whose fills a while mustin triangle was pinned with the stocks of micety. There was no want of well-tuese of micety. There was no want of well-tuese of micety.

"Zeb newer saw"—began the child, vehemently.

"Hush, my sister! Before we go any farther, you have ene duty to perform. You have spoken improperly to your aunf!"

"I am not a 'liar!" But you forgot the invalid and the infant.

"I do not say that you are! But you forgot the subject of gray hairs,' Eulalie; ask pardon for it!"

She compressed her lipe, but opened them minty.

"Aunt, I am sorry"—the tears choked her.

"Aunt, I am sorry the tear choked her.

"An the dear old farm-house! How often I brist in fancy the kitchen, with its eleven doors the proad rafters, and unhewn beams; its huge free place, its dearently.

"I am not a 'liar '!' a most savoy conglomeration of edibles. The rush-bottomed chairs, the round table in the corner, the well-thumbed almanae, the literation of the shift of the save that the shift on which last the save that the sum of the carefully and the infant.

"Th

hinges, but the round table is gone, the almanac and Bible are worm-eaten and worn; the bright pewter basins have disappeared, and no longing eye ever beholds, through the dust stained glass of that little cupboard, the cheese and gingerbread of olden times. So pass away the things of this world!

Into the cellar my childish curiosity seldom carried me; its precincts were surrendered to hobgoblins and ghosts. The stone-paved dairy was a modern invention; and the "east" and "west" rooms were too recent in finish to inspire me with emotions of either wonder or awe. But the great east chamber, with its mysterious closet, its chest of oaken drawers, pine table, high backed chairs, and low whitegone my envy for my sister's legacy. So it is in this world—while the spirit dwells in clay, we are of earth, earthy. In childhood, the sunniest hours of life, there are little heartburnings, envyings, and bickerings. Time flies; we no longer speak, and act like chil-

dren; but there come heavier and deeper griefs to mar our maturer joys.

For weeks, after that triumphal entry, might have been seen the prints of ten little toes on the sanded floor. They are gone now, and I am no longer young. The golden apple-tree in the orchard still shakes off its yearly burden; the mill pond is as dark and deep; the woodland as green as ever; the walnut tree was hidden in my lap, I enatched her up, and green lane yet winds down to the pasture carried her into the garden, out of sight and land: the frogs croak on; the cow-bell tinkles still—but my grandfather's step will no longer be heard in the old brown kitchen, his axe in

Happy, loving, laughing one !

In his circuit looks upon,

Half a woman, half a child!

Lips of music, rich and mild-

Eyes of laughter, arch and wild,

Hands not white enough to be

Voice the wind-harp taught its tone

Look that mirrors back my own,

With a truth too little known,

Could the cares of woman's life.

All the toil and spirit-strife

Taught the best-beloved wife,

Stoal that light from lip and eye

Still the step's glad buoyaney,

Not for these I loved thee first;

When my heart was chilled and cursed,

Till the world had wrought its worst,

Thou, of all that world, did'st come

Making there thy happy home,

Toil we up the coming years-

Cling the closer to my side!

Thine the hopes, and mine the fears

Through the calm and tempest tried.

Ton times dearer than the bride.

For the National Era

THE LITTLE SHOEMAKER.

When those doar eyes first learn tears.

To its evuic cell of gloom.

Should I love less tenderly

Strangers to sweet industry,

Or the sick room's ministry,

Sunny IDA MAY

Gentle IDA MAY

Lovely IDA MAY

Little IDA MAY

Loving IDA MAY-

Darling IDA MAY

Precious IDA MAT

Sweetest thing the smiling Sun

the woodland, nor his voice in my grandfather's For the National Era. WHAT ONE HEART TOLD IDA MAY.

but directly puts it down again. The flame has finished the oil, and a new, a whole canto consume, is taken from the bench's drawer,

and, with arms outspread, clasps the skirts of the entering form, exclaiming, "Oh, my mamma!"—looking up pleased, as only such

and up comes the lad; but on seeing my room dark—which he discovered only on a near approach, being partly blind—he stopped short, remarking, half to himself, as he turned to de-

"I thought you were up yet."
"Come up! come up!" I called after him.
"Never mind—it matters not—you're to

the lamp was lit, for I had not yet lain down.

"I thought, if you wasn't engaged, you might whether he was clothed with diplomatic aunot care to change a little work with me. If thority or not, the violations of law in his per-

I went down with him, and "sewed on the

but a pale one, and the jovial companion of better days has been strangely transformed into a silent man. It is evident he never was intended for the post of labor he occupies.

Now and then a short, requisite whistle escapes
him, or he ventures upon a snatch of some
former ditty—he knows but little the recent

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

former ditty—he knows but little the recent songs.

The shop's clock has just struck eleven, whereat as if not certain of the counting, he looks up to see the time. The striking of the clock interrupted his whistle, and with renewed effort he applies himself.

Through the half-pauses of the wind, a slight pattering, as of juvenile feet, is heard; and presently a lifting of the latch of the outer door below, and, enters a fairy child, a girl of four or five years. Closing the door softly—a first sight convinces you of a gentle child—she approaches with sylph-like movement the sitter, around whose neck instantly are her arms and her ringlets—

From the lips of a female creature:

"Oh, God!" she muttern, "did they but know How great the need for the little they owe"—And the gas light discovers a face, with woe Depicted in every feature.

The biting blast and the pitiless storm And she sighs as she passes a palace warm, And she sighs as she passes a palace warm, And lists to the joyous laughter;

For up in that dark, dirty alley hard by, May be heard the sad music of childhood's color and whose stucco is only the rafter!

No laughter resounds in her home so lone and her ringlets-

"The golden mingling with the gray,
And stealing half their snows away;"

The young cheek is pressed to the beardpricking pale face, and "Pappy-pa!" chimes
forth with true affection, and the sweetest of
little voices. It is all she says, then stands by his side, one tiny flake-hand remaining at his shoulder, eyeing intently and curiously the largeness of the boot on her pappy-pa's knee. Turning round cautiously, the room is gingerly scanned, the darkness of the corners eyed suspiciously. Thus engaged, a sudden gust of wind without startles her, and again she snug-

gles up to the seat.

Poverty has its expedients. The candle—he can afford to burn but one—being burnt down into its stocket, and dying out, he proceeds to rake up bits of wicks remaining in the melted tallow of the bowl of the candlestick, which is

ing too extravagant. At last, tired of the candle, the little form

ten staggers him.

He has finished his pegging, and it "will do." The heel also is secured, and the "cap" on.
But now comes the worst. I see he dreads it; A nobleman passes—a "great one of earth looks doubtingly, not about doing the work, but In lucre not great, nor yet lofty of birth : whether he can do it. He has still left him to One gifted by Nature with genuine worth-

expired, and one boot is "worked off." He "My babes," (she repeats as she flies,) "shall be fed. looks at the other, and patiently takes it up, And, breathless, again she approaches the bed, the oil, and a new, a whole can- She shudders-oh, horror! that slumber how deep dle, which is somewhat eyed, as 'twere a pity Wretched one! it availath thee nothing to weep;

proaches and shuts the door. In a short time two hammers are busy, and the shop feels an

increased activity.

Presently the stairway door again opens,

"Come up, lad, I want to see you; I'm not in bed," I replied, well aware he wished to communicate something.
"I intrude," he continued. By this time

you could sew on a cap on one of giant Jake's son were to boots, that would finish the job. He'll be after them in the morning. The cowhide is too heavy for me, I'm afraid."

Son were to condemned.

Mr. Butler Mr. Daws

stove, keeping time with the frets and puffs of its friend, the wind. A jolly little stove it always is, affording the cheeriest company of an evening; but busiest at midnight, when the great family of mankind are laid asleep, and

evening hour. The shops are all closed; there is not a window but is blank—the wind alone is awake. It blows at zero; and every living thing even "the owl, which for all her feathers is a-cold," is doused and silent. We to the wanderer if he is weak of a sero; and every living thing even "the owl, which for all her feathers is a-cold," is doused and silent. We to the wanderer if he is weak of services and of services are men's boots and hammering od. He said that he had already

"Has she ever been suspected of this fault the green shadows on the surface of the mill efore, Aunt?"

In the evening, however, past nine, when the pond. Then, in childish delight, I would listen to the first lie will be last, under my roof!"

In the evening, however, past nine, when the pond. Then, in childish delight, I would listen to the first lie will be to the first lie will be last, under my roof!"

In the evening, however, past nine, when the pond. Then, in childish delight, I would listen to the first lie will be to the first lie w

and an Executive session, The Senate adjourned.

it contrary to all law.

floor; when the Committee rose.

Mr. Ewing asked consent to submit a

tellers, and resulted-ayes 82, noes 53.

pending which, the House adjourned.

ritorial Government for Nebraska.

examining it.

The yeas and pays were then demanded

Senate, Tuesday, January 24, 1854.

it advanced at as early a day as practicable.

poned till to-morrow.

Mr. Cass said that, under all the circum-

stances, he thought the bill should be postponed

for a day or two.

Mr. Douglas said, that, as such seemed to

Mr. Dixon said that he had submitted an

charged by a newspaper of this city with hav-

ing done so with a view to embarrase the Dem-

ocratic party; it was also said that he was a

stituents. But as the substance of his amend-

ment had been incorporated into this bill he

stood, would carry out the principle he desired

did not believe that it had ever received the

approval of Mr. Clay's head or heart.

Mr. Douglas said he was glad to hear the

gressional non-interference. He never approved of the Missouri Compromise.

House of Representatives.

After Mr. Drum had concluded, Monday,

THE MANIAC MOTHER.

All silent the streets, and bleak, and bare No sound is heard on the icy air, But the whispered wail of deep despair From the lips of a female creature Ob. God!" she mutters, "did they but know

May be heard the sad music of childhood's cry.

No laughter resounds in her home so lone-No music is heard save the wind's hoarse moan, As it enters the chinks in the olden cone Of her cheerless habitation : No shutters has she to make secure No cheerful fireside. Alas! she's poor! Oh. Heaven! how long must she thus endure Dread Poverty's desolation?

How little they reck, in that mansion warm, The merciless rage of the driving storm, As it chills and bruises the delicate form Of that mother pale and weary; But little she heeds the blustering sleet, As it blinds her eyes and betrays her feet-Her thoughts are away from the stormy street, In the garret so cold and dreary.

A pitiless glare shoots athwart the sky, As if Heaven had mocked her latest sigh

And she heeds not the little beseechers. In anguish and madness, she hurries away Who had lately declined the pale toiler to pay The thrice-earned reward of her labor:

refer to a select committee. "'Twas quite inconvenient." The poor woman's fate Was the same with the wealthy one's neighbor,

To gaze on each innocent sleeper ; Gone forever from earth to Eternity's sleep,

taken up. Senators had not yet read it. They rest with their good angel-keeper! In the midnight of wi-ter, when tempest's blow bleak, Clad in garments of summer, and care-worn, and

With wildly-fixed oge, and sorrow blanched cheek, She wanders about the old dwelling, Which alone to her serrow-bowed spirit is dear And she loves-the poor maniac-to linger long here,

that child-face, upturned to meet the kindred image stooping to embrace it. Her quick eye having observed the stairway open, she ap-As the fresh-blown flower of mornin

Ave, her shivering bosom, now bared to the storm, With girlhood's fond dreams and enchantments beat warm.

and the garments of comfort protected her form-Then each was a sister or brother! Misfortune o'erwhelmed, e'en in life's joyous mo And the cold, canting world left her needy and lorn, And the finger of ribaldry, folly, and scorn, Now points to the MANIAC MOTHER! Cincinnati, January 1, 1854.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Senate

After the conclusion of our report, Monday, Mr. Mason spoke in indignant disapproval son were to be deeply regretted and strongly

Mr. Butler expressed similar sentiments.
Mr. Dawson followed, condemning in strong anguage the alleged violence shown to the minister, or stranger, as the case might be; and said that no such violence would have been shown that no such violence would have been shown him in Georgia, or any Southern State; or, if there were, it would be promptly crushed and punished by the people. He regretted to see that elsewhere no effort was made to punish those guilty of violence. He attributed this conduct to the foreign population, and the indifference with which it was treated by the local authorities to the readering to the foreign population.

For the relief of Noah Lincoln, of Maine

A resolution setting apart Friday of each week for the consideration of private bills.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Thursday

against him were true, they were right in so doing. [Applause in the galleries.] He disapproved of all violence; but, before condemning propositions; which, on his motion, was re-Mr. Olds, from the Post Office Committee.

these exiled revolutionists, he desired to know the truth of what they accused this man. The resolution was adopted. The message from the House of Representatives announcing the appointment of a joint committee to consider an amendment to the Constitution, in the mode of electing the Presi-dent and Vice President of the United States,

was, on motion of Mr. Gwin, laid on the table. After the transaction of some other business, Mr. Mace moved to add the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Olds was in favor of abolishing the

franking privilege altogether.

Mr. Mace advocated his motion. The Smith sonian Institution was designed to disseminate ject of military inquiry, and he was unwilling information, and should possess all possible to pay the losses of such men, until their con Mr. Campbell took the ground that great national interests were involved in the controonveniences.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the Smithso

versy now going on in the city of Eric-in-terests which not only concerned the commerce of this nation, but which, to some extent, nian Institution was no part of the Govern-ment, and there could be no reason for conferring upon it this privilege. It would be a bad Mr. Pettit addressed the Scuate in support

affected the perpetuity of the very institutions under which we lived. The supremacy of the law was involved in this affair, and it was in part to vindicate the suprembcy of that law that his voice was heard on this occasion. precedent.

Mr. Upham explained that the Coast Survey
Office now avails itself of this privilege, through the Treasury Department, and it was designed When he saw the sovereignty of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania sunken in municiden of this duty. The Secretary of the Treasas to the continuance of the debate at this When he saw the sovereignty of the great Compal powers granted to a sort of seven-by-nine ury had, in his financial report, recommended time. Finally, the matter was laid on the town on the lake shore, and when he saw offi-

to the Smithsonian Institution.

The bill was read three times and passed. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, replied to Mr.

Ritchie. He was glad this subject had been brought to the notice of the House, that the country might be fully informed, by its discussion, of the facts of the case. Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on the District, reported a resolution to provide for the continuance of the work on the Washington Aqueduct; which was referred to the Com-Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, then obtained the mittee of the Whole. Mr. Bissell, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported back the Scnate resolution,

nage duties. He at first could not determine how to understand that portion of the message but it had been made clear by Mr. Keitt, of

had also learned from a private source that, since the defeat of a certain bill from the Senwas contemplated; and what was the apology since the defeat of a certain bill from the Sen therefor? The unconstitutionality of the presthat body to indulge in any stretch of courtesy the first Congress! The President had never towards the House, such as might be called been known to vote a dollar for the improvement of a river or harbor.

He now cast a burst of light upon the counfor in the adoption of the resolution he had

Mr. Hibbard objected to the motion, stating that he was opposed to the amendment to the Constitution which the resolution proposed to President reminded him of a boy of 14 on a Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules; rainy day, with his father's coat and hat on! title of nobility was contemplated by the And the question recurring on the adoption of the original motion, the vote was taken by

> work must be imperfect. 'sod's only is perfect. But the imperfectness is owing to the conduct of certain parties. The Whig party has always done its duty.

A number of petitions were presented, and He who now recommends tonnage duties is responsible for the imperfections of the plan. appropriately referred.
On motion of Mr. Jones, of Iowa, the bill Brown, deceased, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Douglas moved that the Senate proceed in when such a measure required his aid. He never voted a dollar for an improvement. Like a terrapin, he has always drawn his head to the consideration of the bill providing a Ter-Politicians, statesmen, and sectionalism, had

Mr. Norris hoped that the bill would not be ken up. Senators had not yet read it. thwarted a good plan. The remedy proposed by the President, and supported by a distinguished Senator, was worse than the evils they Mr. Douglas said that he had been told by imagine they see. He named nobody; but they several Senators that they had not yet read the bill. He thought the best way to get Senators to read it, would be to take it up. He wished, as there was much Territorial business, to have

Mr. Chase hoped the Senator would not press his motion to-day. The bill had undergone many important changes since originally scribed,) and he was here to repudiate them, reported. It involved principles of great moment, and he hoped it would not be taken up assumed by that gentleman that tennage dudelegates in the Baltimore Convention in 1848. assumed by that gentleman that tonnage du- delegates in the Baltimore Convention in 1848 till Senators had had at least an opportunity of ties were originally designed and looked to when from which to derive means of improving riv-Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, suggested that the ers and harbors by the States, with the sancchairman of the Committee go on to-day in ex- tion of Congress. planation of his bill, and it might then be post-

improve the rivers and harbors, and at the had sopported Mr. Van Buren, only to grieve same time withhold its permission to the States. for it in 1848. He had always belie The power to regulate commerce was in the Constitution, and to improve rivers and har-had originated the schism in 1848. bors was essential to this. The speaker enbe the general desire, he would consent to postpone the bill till Monday, and made a motion to that effect.

tered into the constitutional question, and showed that, although a State may, with the consent of Congress, impose tonnage duties, consent of Congress, impose tonnage duties, the power to do so for this purpose was not

mendment to the original bill, and had been given. The States had not asked the consent of Congress; and yet it is proposed in the bill alluded to, that nine States on the Ohio and by the Democratic party. On this question of Constitution, even as expounded by Mr. Calhoun Slavery he knew no Whig, no Democracy. He himself. Mr. Oliver here quoted from a report was a pro slavery man. He represented a of the Memphis Convention, written by Mr. slave State, and his constituents were slave. Calhoun, and commented thereon.

would give it his support. The bill, as it now State of Mississippi for six years from the fourth of March last. Mr. Brown appeared to see established, viz: the principle of Con- and was sworn.

State of New York, praying a reduction of thought it might again exist. Also, several petitions praying that Congress
would, by a grant of land, aid the State of New

Whether he attempted to do this wisely, or not,
Wr. S. would not say. But there was a great Senator express his desire to support the bill would, by a grant of land, aid the State of New as it now stood. The Senator's amendment York in constructing a ship canal around the had been understood by the committee, and Falls of Niagara.

Mr. S. would not say. But there was a great difference between interfering between parties in a State and between different portions of

the Committee on Commerce, as to whether that John Van Buren had yet found time to read committee intended to report any bill making the Syracuse resolutions? susceptible of the construction said by the Senator to have been placed upon it.

The bill was then taken up and postponed till Monday next.

The urged the propriety of the Senate subjects.

The urged the propriety of the Senate subjects. On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the French Spoli- expediting such an appropriation by origina-

ting the measure.
Mr. Hamlin responded, that the uniform rules by providing for open sessions on such business as now is considered in Executive sescommittee intended to depart from that rule at this time.

Mr. Badger said the Senate had the undoubt bill, that they would report one specially pro-Mr. Seward expressed himself favorable

the originating in the Senate of a River and appropriations for the payment of invalid pen-sions for the year ending June 30, 1855, with

an amendment. The amendment was concurred in, and the Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported back the House bill for the Smith would not yield, but repeated his hareh Affairs, reported back the House bill for the relief of the officers and troops on board the expressions in corresponding terms.

Mr. Campbell. Very well, sir; go on.

Mr. Ewing said he had asked the gentleman

they had assembled peaceably to express their and memorials. Among them several applica- should be released from the payment of the mnation of it. If one half they alleged tions from Alabama for lands for the purpose six months pay and rations drawn by them in

propositions; which, on his motion, was re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole. be entitled to the same pensions which would have been allowed them, if these officers and reported a bill further modifying the rates of troops had been killed in battle. These amend-

postage, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved an amendment, providing that the Second Auditor should ascertain the amounts of private losses sustained by these officers and troops, and pay the

Mr. Johnson opposed it.
Mr. Shields said that the conduct of the officers who left their command on the wreck. repaired to the Kilby, and escaped, was a subect of military inquiry, and he was unwilling

uct had been fully explained.

Mr. Jones withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

the resolution reported by the Committee, that Mr. Phelps is entitled to retain his seat, as a Senator from Vermont. When he had concluded, Mr. Bayard rose

cers of the law ridden down by an enraged populace, and that there was no arm stretched forth by the Keystone State to uphold those officers, it struck him it became something more than a controversy between Ohio and Pennsylvania. He earnestly condemned the course pursued by the people of Erie, deeming it contrary to all law.

Mr. U. thought the people derived great benefits from the franking privilege, as used by those permitted to practice it. It facilitated the diffusion of knowledge in a most admirable manner. He also highly eulogized the Coast Survey and the National Observatory, with its collateral departments.

Mr. U. thought the people derived great benefits from the franking privilege, as used by those permitted to practice it. It facilitated the diffusion of knowledge in a most admirable manner. He also highly eulogized the Coast Survey and the National Observatory, with its collateral departments.

Mr. Mace withdrew his amendment relative penses incurred by the survey of the people derived great benefits from the franking privilege, as to consider Executive business.

House of Representatives, January of the Interior, asking part of the Interior, asking penses incurred by the survey of the people derived great benefits from the franking privilege, as to consider Executive business. House of Representatives, Jan. 26, 1854. A communication was received from the Deartment of the Interior, asking for an appro-

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, stated that the d bate on the President's Message in Committee of the Whole was to terminate at 1 o'clock today; that his colleague was entitled to the floor and that, in order to enable that gentleman to give expression to his sentiments, he moved a spension of the rules, and that the House would forthwith resolve itself into a Commit-

This motion was adopted, and (Mr. Orr be ing in the chair)
Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, arose and ad-

dressed the Committee on the proposition to authorize the President of the United States to ret, in consideration of meritorious services.

the compliment of a Congressional vote, and the conferring of special honors, in acknowledgment of meritorious services. And upon whom could a compliment be more appropriately conferred? The resolution named no person as the re-

cipient of this honor; and it had been suggest-ed that the honor might be conferred upon another. He was willing to confide in the dis cretion of the President. Never had that high officer signed a commission with greater pleasure, than he would that now contemplated to

It had been suggested that something like a Such men attempt to repudiate the well-tried lution proposed; but this could only emanate policy. "Great God!" said the Speaker, "I from an unworthy prejudice. No such title could be conferred in this country; for no other nobility was here known than that which beand vacillating. Whose fault is that? Man's longs to individual character-a nobility which

all delight in honoring. Mr. E. spoke at length, recapitulating the many arguments in support of the measure

and the Committee rose, and the resolutions were reported to the House, and forthwith adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said he was not in the mood to address the House at present, but

Mr. Cutting arose, to correct his state

spite and envy on the part of Mr. Van Buren Mr. Smith paid a handsome tribute to the

should should learn to appreciate them.
He alluded to the sentiment express Mr. Walsh, that the difference between a Hard Whig from Kentucky, and that anything offered by him should be looked upon with distrust by him should be looked upon with him should be looked upon which has a looked by him should be looked upon which has a looked by him should be looked upon him should be looked upon him should be looked upon him should be looked b A gentleman had here said that New York

needed not our sympathy. Why, then, is their controversy brought here? We have nothing Mr. Sebastian presented the credentials of the Hon. A. J. Brown, Senator elect from the Hards, as their actions on this floor indicated. and was sworn. into power. The President then saw the strifts Mr Seward presented a large number of in the Democratic party, and attempted to harpetitions from the city and various parts of the monize them. There had been unity, and he

now explained by the Senator to mean. The amendment was construed as legislating Slavery into the Territories. The committee did not approve of this. They proposed to legislate Slavery neither in nor out, but to leave it altogether free from Congressional interventage.

Massachusetts Historical Association, praying that Congress would adopt some measures to obtain from England copies of all documents and correspondence pertaining to the early history of the American Colonies.

Mr. Ewing here asked, if the President had appointed John Van Buren Secretary of State, or if General Scott had been elected, and had appointed Mr. Seward, would Mr. S. have defended him, as he now defends the conduct of the President? Or could be say whether Mr.

Mr. S. continued to defend the President and his Cabinet, whom he regarded as a unit. Would it not be a glorious consummation, to The Softs of New York are now under dis

The Hards will come up to the scratch. They cannot recede : no, not without sinking so low that the hand of resurrection pannot find them [The Nebraska bill was here understood t

The Compromise had been declared a finality, and the Slavery agitation was not to be again excited; but the gentleman upon the floor was n the very act of reviving its controversies

this House.

Mr. Smith replied, tartly, that he was sur-Mr. Smith replied, tartly, that he was sur-prised at so unworthy a trick by a gentleman deemed worthy of a place on this floor. The gentleman from Ohio had pretended to rise to a point of order, but had been guilty of a low

Mr. Smith said, courteously, that Mr. Ewing

Mr. Jones supported his amendment, and

The case of Mr. Phelps was taken up, and

priation of \$50,000, to liquidate certain ex-penses incurred by the survey of the Mexican boundary; after the reading of which,

tee of the Whole.

confer the rank of Lieutenant General by bre-Mr. E. said no unconstitutional and no un precedented honor was proposed to be conforred. He alluded to the many instances of

when The resolutions to refer the President's Mes

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, in the chair.

politicians of New York did not differ very

of facts. Mr. Smith continued: The gentlemen de not agree in their statements here. He in 1840

present Secretary of State, and declared that, placed in like circumstances, Virginia would never denounce an able and faithful son. He commended the example to New York. New

else to give.

Mr. Walsh said he wished not the sympathy of the Southern people, but of gentlemen in Mr. Smith then proceeded to review the condition of the country when Gen. Pierce came into power. The President then saw the strif-

Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the Massachusetts Historical Association, praying

Mr. Ewing here asked, if the President had

heal the dissension, as had been attempted? trust. They will soon be brought to a test.

be alluded to.]

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, here arose to order

un worthy trick.

Mr. Campbell attempted to reply, but M:

a better haven for my gentle dove, I had left for in the charge of Aunt Tryphena, well knowing that her physical well-being at least, would there be carefully guarded.

A srange little apparition came springing through the back door-way, and, with a cry, fell into my out stretched arms. I gazed down at her, half doubtfully. Was this Lulie, or the "forbidden fruit."

"Haint got none, sir!"

"That's one lie—you know you have two pockets!" exclaimed his mistress, pouncing upon him, and in a twinkling disgorging the contents. A soiled and stained handkerchief fell out, from which, as I raised it, dropped a half-eaten apple, whose bluish skin betrayed the immost recesses of its mysterious closet. I was envious that day of my elder sister, for I the "forbidden fruit."

A reas study for a painter was Aunt Try. pendant from the ceiling. He has managed to get above the cil three noses, which he succeeds in lighting by management with a coal. In this operation the little girl seems particularly interested—now here, now there, trying to the of some advantage. She has managed to Alone vouchases to great her:

She pauses—she starts—she quickens her bar pendant to the coal she starts—she quickens her three starts—she quickens her three starts—she quickens her three by. tion, requesting the Senate to return to the Authorizing the President of the United States House a resolution adopted in the latter body, upon a report of its Judiciary Committee, askfor military services; which was referred to She pauses she starts she quickens her tread-She reaches her home, and with desperate dread the "forbidden fruit."

A rare study for a painter, was Aunt Tryphena's countenance at the moment of this discount of the loving little arms about my neck, the sobbed "I'm so glad you've come, brother Ralph!" left no room in my heart for anything but a sudden petition for Heaven's the sobred to seize the thief. He had fallen on his knees, at her feet, with the cry—

"I hair eat but one, ma'm! I'll get them is among the things of my elder sister, for I saw no reason why I could not have taken the second part of my grandmother's name, and, with it, a goodly portion of the parti-colored china, and stores of linen, which my sister inherited for sporting the first. The old-fash-indent store of the last the moment of this discount process. The saw no reason why I could not have taken the second part of my grandmother's name, and, with it, a goodly portion of the parti-colored china, and stores of linen, which my sister inherited for sporting the first. The old-fash-indent process of child plays; the linen is among the things of my elder sister, for I saw no reason why I could not have taken the second part of my grandmother's name, and, with it, a goodly portion of the parti-colored china, and stores of linen, which my sister inherited for sporting the first. The old-fash-indent process of child plays; the linen is among the things of my elder sister, for I saw no reason why I could not have taken the second part of my grandmother's name, and, with it, a goodly portion of the parti-colored china, and stores of linen, which my sister inherited for sporting the first. The old-fash-indent process of child plays; the linen is among the things of my elder sister, for I saw no reason why I could not have taken the second part of my grandmother's name, and, with it, a goodly portion of the parti-colored china, and stores of linen, which my sister inherited for sporting the first. the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Orr in the chair. appointment of a select joint combe of some advantage. She has managed to drag up a chair, and has seated her busy body mittee for the consideration of a proposed To see if those infant eyes meet her. amendment to the Constitution in reference to
the mode of electing the President and Vice
President of the United States. He stated that

The Whole, Mr. Or in the chair.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, delivered a speech on that portion of the message relating to ton-There, waiting with hunger and quaking with cold, upon it; and with her feet-little toes looking out of the shoes—on the upper round, and her hands in her lap, she is demurely contempla-ting the white flames that burn brightly, like On a pallet of straw in a corner, and rolled In her mantle-the only spare garmont unsoldhe had learned from a Senator that the reso Lie the famishing little creatures : lution was not in comformity with the usage of the two Houses, or of the Senate at all events, little conflagrations. Presently one is extin-Oh, Ma! have you now brought us some Good gracious! is the child possessed?" all for you!" guished; shortly another, the consumption beand that the precedent set by the Senate in South Carolina, who avowed the purpose of spoke up the old aunt, whose ideas of youngrelation to the steamship San Francisco was a the President. departure from the custom of Congress. He | A change in the policy of the Government

leaves the chair, and sidles up nearer the boot, which it would seem were a heavy task for And she heeds not the little beseechers. the small man, yet which is readily, almost to a miracle, controlled. It is a lesson to see him ply with his dexter hand the ponderous ham- To the opulent home of the thoughtless and gay, mer, necessary to drive home such pegs, and with his siuster, fit but for cambric purposes, clasp the "coarse" awl. This he does with comparative ease—tact rather; but not so easy to draw from its thrust the large spike, which of-

sew on the cap, or foxing; and this requires strength to secure it so as to pass the ordeal of inspection, on which his chance of support is depending. It is well that he racets but seldom with so desperate a case. These lady-like hands must do it, and they are willing.

Again he looks at the dial. An hour has the support is support is support is the support is suppor

and set a burning.

Footsteps are again heard, and the doc opens to a woman this time. It needs no effort o guess the character of the visiter. Scarce has the door opened, ere with a bound the ringleted child, like a little Eva as she is, trips forward,

angel-child can. Here is a form that would strike the unac- For oft the bright faces of loved ones appear, quainted at once; but the chance seldom occurs. when no inquisitive eye is present, that it is seen abroad, within the precincts of a littered workshop. Her decision and firmness are unmistakeable in that stately walk and set countries.

And oft-n and oft, inid the clamor and strife of the boisterous mart and the business of life, May be seen—mark the sequel—the inerral wife. tenance-sternly set, as if against fate, but relaxing, momently, in the sunny mirror of In her eye is the sadness of settled despair;

Seeing me up and dressed, he ventured into the room, and with a betrayed painful effort, and an endeavor to suppress a trembling of the

cap." In asking for its mate, he told me it was "done."
"Lad, you never could sew it stout enough;

great family of mankind are laid aslesp, and its room-nate is silently "counting the hours over mysterious tomes" by the still taper-light.

In this whirtling winter weather, one's iron friend is not to be scoffed at, especially if, like mine, it has proper habits, and is not given to subking. Oft have I exclaimed to myself insolving. Oft have I exclaimed to myself insolving flame!" Wherever it shines, it is a giory on the earth; and we worship it with a we in a conflagration. It makes the stove chatty and warm, and pleasant to talk by, a without which how ridiculous is the frame of contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the indiving pegs. I will say nothing of the embarrassment caused by such necessity, and the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the contact to the form of the contact to the form of the form of the contact to the form of the contact to the form of the contact to the pandering to the form of the form of the contact to the form of the form of the form of the contact to the form of t

sion, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Mason, with a view of testing the ques

ation bill was fixed for Monday week. The resolution by Mr. Chase, to amend the

For the relief of the hoirs of William Weeks. For the relief of Ira Baldwin. For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the United schoon-

House of Representatives, Jan. 24, 1854.

which motion was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 14.

The following private bills were taken up and passed: and passed:
For the relief of the representatives of Daniel

He

er Grampus, lost in that vessel.

For the relief of the captors of the frigate
Philadelphia.

aster, with amendments.

Mr. Ewing said he had asked the gentleman
a question or two, but would be more guarded Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee officer or seaman of the navy on board such bereafter.

on Public Lands, reported back several bills steamer by orders, and provided that they